

Table of Contents

Background	1
Using the Advisory	2
Guidelines to Reduce Your Risks	2
Risk Comparison Table	2
Health Risks and Benefits from Eating Sport and Commercial Fish	3
Advisory Groups	4
Carp Advisory for all Indiana Rivers and Streams	4
Group 5 Waterways	4
Fish Consumption Guidelines	5
Commonly Asked Questions	6
Parasites and Tumors in Fish	6-7
Summary	7
Indiana Streams and Rivers Advisory	8
Indiana Lakes and Reservoirs Advisory	19
Lake Michigan and Tributaries Advisory	22
Ohio River Advisory	22
Contacts for More Information	23
Indiana Fish Identification	23
Indiana Department of Natural Resources	24
Indiana Department of Environmental Management	24

2008 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory

Background

We have prepared this booklet to support fishermen and those who like to eat fish by providing helpful information to make healthy choices. Fishing and eating fish from Indiana waterways can be safe and fun if you follow the suggestions on the following pages. In addition to describing healthy eating of sport-caught fish, interest has increased over the years about consuming commercial and farm-raised fish. We have, therefore, included information in the Advisory.

The Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH), Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR), and the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM), with support from Purdue University, collaborate to produce this annual *Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory*.

The Advisory is based on the statewide collection and analysis of fish samples for long-lasting contaminants found in fish tissue, such as polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and/or heavy metals (e.g., mercury). Samples were taken from fish that feed at all depths of the water, predatory and bottom-feeding.

Well over 200 Indiana water bodies have been tested for fish contaminants through the years. Because testing is expensive, the focus of samples generally is to:

- Check water with known or suspected pollution sources
- Check lakes susceptible to mercury contamination
- Check waters where long-term contaminant trends are tracked

Criteria for the 2008 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory were developed from the Great Lakes Sport Fish Advisory Task Force.

We have condensed this booklet to include only the most important points about sport fishing and fish consumption (including sport and commercial fish). We also removed most Group 2 fish from the tables, since the Guidelines on page 2 of the Advisory state "that a person should assume any fish you catch is a Group 2..." if it is not specifically listed.

Using the Advisory

It may not be legal to catch and keep all sizes of fish that we have included in this Advisory.

Please refer to the DNR's Indiana Fishing Guide for information about the legal size limits and number of fish that can be caught based upon the species of fish. Turn to page 24 in this Advisory to find out how to obtain a copy of the Indiana Fishing Guide, or log on to DNR's Web site at:

www.IN.gov/dnr/fishwild/3699.htm

Carefully read the instructions below, since meal advice depends upon the species and size of fish.

- 1. Measure the fish from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail fin.
- 2. Find the table that includes your fishing site. Look for the symbol showing the type of contaminant and the size of the fish that you caught. If there is no listing for the size of fish, keep in mind that larger fish are likely to be as contaminated, or more, than any that were tested. If you do not find the species of fish in the Advisory, then assume that the fish is in a Group 2 advisory.
- 3. While fish may have been tested for more than one contaminant, the symbol indicates the contaminant of greatest concern.

Guidelines to Reduce Your Risks

Follow this guidance:

- **"Use the groupings** in the Advisory to determine the number of fish meals you can eat in a week or month.
- Assume that any fish you catch is a Group 2 if it is not listed or the site where you are fishing is not listed in the Advisory.
- Fat smaller, less fatty fish like pan fish (bluegill, perch, and crappie).
- Remove fat near the skin of the fish prior to cooking and broil, bake, or grill fish so the fat drips away.

Risk Comparisons Risk of Death			
Estimated Advisory Group	Level of Risk (chances out of 1,000)	Activity	
	35-125	Smoking 1-2 packs of cigarettes per day	
	7-30	Having 200 chest x-rays per year	
Level 5	5-30	Eating one 10-oz. meal per week of Group 5 fish	
	17	Driving a motor vehicle	
Level 4	11-12	Eating one 8-oz meal per week of mixed Great Lakes salmonids at 1984 contaminant levels	
Level 3	3-6	Eating one 8-oz meal per week of mixed Great Lakes salmonids at 1987 contaminant levels	
	0.1-6	Breathing air in the U.S. urban areas at early 1980's contaminant levels	
	3.5	Recreational boating	
	1-2	Drinking one 12-oz. beer per day	
	1.5	Recreational hunting	
Level 2	0.014	Complications from an insect bite or sting	

Health Risks & Benefits from Eating Sport & Commercial Fish General Health Risk

Your risk of getting cancer from eating contaminated fish cannot be predicted with certainty. Currently, cancer affects about 1 out of every 4 people by the age of 70, primarily due to smoking, diet, and hereditary risk factors. Exposure to contaminants in fish you eat may not increase your cancer risk at all. If you follow this Advisory over your lifetime, you should be able to lower your exposure, thus reducing your cancer risk from contaminants in fish.

Fish provide a diet high in protein and low in saturated fats when properly prepared. Many doctors suggest that eating one-half pound (8 ounces/ uncooked) of fish each week is helpful in preventing heart disease. Almost all fish may provide health benefits, since fish often replaces a high-fat food in the diet.

Since fish species differ in diet, habitat, growth rate, and physiology, they build up contaminants in their bodies at different rates. Long-term effects of human exposure to PCBs and pesticides have not been fully determined by health experts. People who regularly eat sport fish, including women of childbearing age and children, are particularly susceptible to contaminants that build up in the body over time. Because contaminants may produce harmful effects when consumed over a period of time, the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) advises that intake of these fish be limited. (See page 5.)

Contaminants in Fish

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and mercury collect in the soil, water, sediment, and in microscopic animals. They build up in greater amounts in larger, older fish and in predatory fish (fish that eat other fish). Contaminants are not usually found in smaller panfish such as bluegill and crappie.

Once in a lake, mercury is changed into methylmercury by bacteria and other processes. Fish absorb methylmercury from their food and it is tightly bound to the fish's muscles. There is no method of cooking or cleaning fish that will reduce the mercury.

PCBs and pesticides tend to be stored in the fat of fish, especially fatty fish such as carp and catfish. Unlike mercury, cleaning and cooking a fish to remove fat will lower the amount of PCBs in a fish meal. Most of the fat is located near the skin of the fish.

Eating a boneless, skinless fillet, with the fat layer along the belly flap and the midpoint of the back removed, will limit the amount of fat consumed.

PCBs and methylmercury build up in your body over time. It may take months or years of regularly eating contaminated fish to accumulate levels that are a health concern. If you follow this Advisory, the amount of methylmercury you take into your body is safely eliminated over time. Larger amounts of methylmercury may harm your nervous system. An unborn child is especially at risk of mercury poisoning.

Men typically face fewer health risks following exposure to contaminants. However, animal studies have also shown that mercury can damage sperm, which could result in fertility problems.

The Advisory advice for PCBs is intended to protect children from developmental problems. PCBs also cause changes in human blood and in the liver and immune function of adults. The meal advice for PCB-contaminated fish is based on the developmental delays that have been measured in infants. It is difficult to say what other effects PCBs may have on anglers and their families, but PCBs cause cancer in laboratory animals and may cause cancer in humans.

Purchased Fish

People often ask about the levels of contaminants in fish bought in stores or restaurants. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) sets tolerance levels for contaminants to regulate the interstate sale of fish. Recently, the FDA and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued fish consumption advice for women (of childbearing age) and children about commonly eaten commercial fish species. The FDA/EPA advice recommends that up to 12 ounces of fish that are low in mercury be eaten per week to gain the health benefits from fish and shellfish.

Please see the FDA/EPA Consumer Advice for more information and to determine which commercial fish species are safest. Their Web site is: http://www.cfsan.fdams/admehg3.html

A fact sheet which gives detailed advice about consuming fish that is targeted at women and children can be seen at: http://fn.cfs.purdue.edu/fish4health/ Because fish bought in a store or restaurant do not come with labels that tell you the contaminant levels or even where the fish came from, it is up to the consumer to ask about the source of the fish. In addition to checking the FDA/EPA advice, it is important to eat a variety of fish species to make certain that you benefit the most from fish.

The Commercial Fish Consumption Table (page 5) separates two types of canned tuna into different categories by the amount a person can eat. "Light" tuna is made from young fish, while "white" tuna like albacore comes from older fish that have higher levels of mercury. When choosing canned tuna, "light" tuna is lowest in mercury but is also lower in the "healthy" fats found in fish.

Fish sticks from the grocery, fast-food sandwiches, or restaurant-prepared fish most often come from pollock, which is low in mercury.

Recent studies have discussed the levels of contaminants in farm-raised salmon versus wild salmon. Wild salmon have been shown to have very low levels of contaminants. While farm-raised salmon are said to have "significantly" higher levels than wild salmon, these levels of contaminants are still NOT high enough to be of serious concern. Farm-raised salmon are actually slightly higher in "helpful" omega-3 fatty acids than wild salmon.

There may be times when friends and family catch fish that you may want to eat. If there is no advice about how much you can eat, then assume it is a Group 2. (Refer to page 5 of this Advisory.) This means eating no more than 8 ounces (before cooking) in one week.

It is also likely that, at some point, you may eat more fish and shellfish in one week than you ordinarily would. There is little change in the level of methylmercury in that short period of time. Just lower the amount of fish that you eat over the next couple of weeks.



Advisory Groups

The chart on page 5 explains the fish groupings used throughout this Advisory to help in choosing the amount and type of fish that are safe to eat. Additionally, a list of fish species affected by "mercury" on a statewide basis has also been added to this chart.

For certain waters, more or less restrictive advice is needed, because fish have been found to contain higher or lower levels of mercury or PCBs. Please check the tables on pages 8-22.

Carp Advisory for all Indiana Rivers and Streams

Generally, carp are contaminated with PCBs. *Unless noted otherwise, carp in all Indiana rivers and streams fall under the following risk groups:*

Carp 15-20 inches Group 3
Carp 20-25 inches Group 4
Carp over 25 inches Group 5

Group 5 Waterways

All fish from the following waters are in the Group 5 advisory due to the high levels of contaminants.

DO NOT EAT ANY FISH CAUGHT IN THESE WATERS:

Clear Creek, Monroe County

Salt Creek, Downstream of Clear Creek in Monroe County and Lawrence County

Pleasant Run Creek, Lawrence County

Elliot Ditch, Tippecanoe County

Wea Creek, Tippecanoe County

Grand Calumet River/Indiana Harbor Canal, Lake County

Kokomo Creek, Howard County from U.S. 31 to Wildcat Creek

Wildcat Creek, Downstream of the Waterworks Dam in Kokomo

through Howard and Carroll Counties

Little Mississinewa River, Randolph County

Little Sugar Creek/Walnut Fork, Montgomery County

Sugar Creek, Montgomery County (I-74 to SR-32)

Stony Creek, Hamilton County

Stouts Creek, Monroe County

Advisory Groups of	Advisory Groups of the Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory		
Group 1	Unrestricted consumption. One meal per week for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15.		
Group 2	Limit to one meal per week (52 meals per year) for adult males and females. One meal per month for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15.		
Group 3	Limit to one meal per month (12 meals per year) for adult males and females. Women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.		
Group 4	Limit to one meal every 2 months (6 meals per year) for adult males and females. Women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.		
Group 5	No consumption (DO NOT EAT).		

IMPORTANT NOTE: For more detailed information, especially for the at-risk population, please review the <u>2008 Safe Eating Guidelines for</u> Selected Sport Fish from Most of Indiana's Inland Waters.

Commercial Fish Consumption*			
Fresh or canned salmon; shellfish like shrimp, crab, and oysters; tilapia; herring; canned "light" tuna; scallops; sardines; pollock; cod; and catfish	Unlimited for all adults One meal per week **		
Canned albacore "white" tuna (6 oz.), tuna steak, halibut, and lobster	1 meal per week for adults One meal per month**		
Shark, swordfish, tile fish, king mackerel	1 meal per month for adult males and females Do not eat**		

*References:

- 1. USDHHS and US EPA 2004 EPA & FDA: Advice for Women Who Might Become Pregnant
- 2. Choose Wisely 2004, Wisconsin DNR
- 3. An Expectant Mother's Guide to Eating Minnesota Fish, 2004

A meal is 8 ounces (before cooking) of fish for a 150-pound person, or 2 ounces of uncooked fish for a 40-pound child. Tip: Subtract or add 1 ounce of uncooked fish for every 20 pounds of body weight.



^{**}Consumption guidelines for the at-risk population: women of childbearing years, nursing mothers, and all children under the age of 15 years.

Health Benefits

A 2002 touchscreen survey* conducted for the ISDH showed that nearly 44 percent of Indiana residents eat little, if any, fish, whether commercially purchased or recreationally caught. For this reason, the most important message the ISDH wants to share is, "Include fish as a part of your regular diet." The key to gaining the most health benefits from fish is to eat a variety of fish that are low in contaminants. (See pages 3 and 5.) Unlike women of childbearing age and young children, most men and postmenopausal women can eat moderate amounts of fish without being harmed by contaminants. Fish provide a high-protein, low-fat food, which is low in saturated fats. Many researchers suggest, and nutritionists recommend, that consuming 6 ounces of fish a week is beneficial in preventing heart disease.

It is important for people to continue eating fish, including salmon, whether or not it is farm-raised or wild, but at levels that are recommended by the ISDH to maximize benefits and minimize risks.

The health benefits gained from eating either farm-raised or sport-caught fish may far outweigh the risks associated with the low levels of contaminants found in these fish or the choice of eating no fish.

Fish of almost any species, lean or fat, may have substantial health benefits when they replace a high-fat food in the diet. Nutritionists recommend eating at least 2 servings (2-3 ounces/serving) per week. Three ounces of cooked fish is about the size of a deck of cards.

The information on the Grouping table for Indiana sport fish and the commercial Fish Consumption table (page 5) helps to provide safe and healthy choices.

*Indiana State Department of Health's Fish Consumption Advisory Booklet Survey, Survey of America, Aug-Sept. 2002

Commonly Asked Questions

What are PCBs?

PCBs are synthetic oils that were once widely used in electrical transformers and capacitors. PCBs break down very slowly in the environment.

What is mercury?

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal that does not break down but cycles between land, water, and air. Some mercury that reaches Indiana waters occurs naturally. Mercury is also released from coal-burning power plants and from burning household and industrial waste.

How can I tell if a fish is contaminated?

Although contaminated fish may not smell, taste, or look different, they can still pose an increased risk to anyone who eats them. This is especially true for pregnant mothers and their fetuses, babies, and children. The Fish Advisory informs you about which fish are contaminated.

What about pay-to-fish lakes?

Generally, fish caught in pay lakes are safe to eat. The ISDH recommends that consumption be limited to no more than one meal per week. (See page 5 to define a meal.)

Parasites and Tumors in Fish

Parasites

Anglers sometimes catch fish that contain worms, grubs, cysts, or lumps in the flesh. When cleaning fish, anglers may notice worms in or around the intestines of the fish or fungus growths on the skin, fins, or gills. These fish parasites are a normal part of the ecosystem in which the fish lives. While not nice to look at, the edible parts of the fish that have parasites can be eaten, provided they are thoroughly cooked.

Some of the most commonly seen parasites of fish are black spots, yellow grubs, and tapeworms. Most fish have parasites, and they seldom affect the well-being of the fish except under unusual conditions. Parasites in fish are only a problem when fish are not thoroughly cooked or are eaten raw.

Black Spot

Black spot is caused by a parasite called a fluke, which burrows into the skin of fish. The black pigment (about pinhead size) forms in the tissue surrounding the fluke and is a fish's reaction to the parasite. The fluke itself is actually a whitish color.

Yellow Grub

Yellow grubs are also caused by a fluke, which penetrates the skin of fish and curls up into a sac under the skin or in the muscle where it grows to be the grub. The grubs are often found in the flesh of fish near the dorsal fins. When freed from the sac, the grub may be up to ½-inch long.

Tapeworms

Young tapeworms are common in the organs and body cavity of many fish. They usually live in the internal organs of the fish. They resemble long, thin ribbons about 1/16-inch wide.

Tumors

Occasionally, anglers catch fish with external growths, tumors, sores, or other lesions. Such abnormalities generally result from viral or bacterial infections. Abnormalities in the liver or intestines are sometimes seen in fish such as white suckers and brown bullheads and can be caused by parasites or tumors. Concern about the potential effects of these diseases on the fish themselves, and the possible role of pollution in causing tumors in some coarse fish, has prompted ongoing investigations into these abnormalities. Growths on game fish caused by viruses include lymphocystis, dermal sarcoma, and lymphosarcoma.

Viruses infect fish skin through contact with infected fish during the spring spawning run, forming pale or white cauliflower-like growths. Lymphocystis does not kill affected fish, and tagging studies have shown that these fish can lose the growths by the following spring. There is no known health risk from consuming an infected fish once it has been skinned and cooked.

Dermal sarcoma, another viral disease affecting walleye, is caused by viruses that infect cells and cause growths just under the skin. These growths can be removed by skinning the fish.

The appearance of viral or bacterial infections in fish may be unattractive, but there is no evidence to suggest that these infections pose a threat to consumers.

Summary

Fish is a good source of protein, minerals, and vitamins and can be very healthy for you. As with many foods, you should eat certain fish in moderation. How fish is prepared, age, gender, and health are factors to consider when choosing fish. **Use the chart on page 5 as a guide if you eat recreationally caught fish**. Recommendations are also provided for store-bought/commercial (fresh, frozen, or canned fish) on page 5.

Some fish may absorb contaminants from the water where they live and from the food that they eat. The amount of these contaminants in the fish can increase over time. It is important to keep your exposure to these contaminants to a minimum by remembering four important facts:

- For sport-caught fish: larger, older, or fattier fish (e.g., catfish, carp, and bass) take in more contaminants such as PCBs.
- Mercury is bound to the meat and not to the fat of the fish.
- Cooking fish can reduce some contaminants, such as PCBs, but not mercury.
- Women of childbearing age, infants, and children are more at risk from consuming contaminated fish than men (see table on page 5).

2008 Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory

Streams and Rivers

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
All Indiana Rivers and Stream	s			
All Counties (unless specified	Carp	15-20		3
otherwise)		20-25		4
		25+		5
Aboit Creek				
Allen County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Anderson River	Black Buffalo	25+		3
Perry County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	22+		2
Spencer County	Channel Catfish	13+		3
Beanblossom Creek				
Monroe County	Channel Catfish	13+		3
Big Blue River				
Henry County	Carp	19-24		3
		24+		4
	Rock Bass	4-7		3
		7+		4
	White Sucker	8-10		3
		10+		4
Rush County	Carp	19-24		3
		24+		4
Shelby County	Carp	19-24		3
		24+		4
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 18		3
		18+		4
	Northern Hogsucker	9-10		3
		10+		4
	River Redhorse	14+		3
	Rock Bass	4+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	15+		3
Johnson County	Carp	19-24		3
		24+		4
	Longear Sunfish	5+		3
	Northern Hogsucker	8-10		3
	-	10+		4
	Rock Bass	7+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	5-8		3
		8+		4
Big Camp Creek				
Jefferson County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
· · · · · · ·	3			

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Big Creek				
Jefferson County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
Big Monon Creek				
White County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
Big Pine Creek				
Warren County	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 10		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Smallmouth Bass	11+		3
Big Raccoon Creek				
Parke County	Black Redhorse	Up to 11		1
	Carp	Up to 22	□ 0	2
		22+		3
Big Walnut Creek				
Putnam County	Carp	Up to 24		2
		24+		3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 14		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Blue River	Carp	28-29	0	2
Harrison County	Channel Catfish	15+		3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	17+		3
	Spotted Bass	10+		3
Buck Creek	Longear Sunfish	5-6		3
Delaware County		6+		4
	Smallmouth Bass	11+		3
	White Sucker	14+		3
Cedar Creek	Carp	Up to 22	□ 0	2
Allen County	River Chub	4+		3
	Channel Catfish	18+		3
Christiana Creek				
Elkhart County	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 14		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 9		1
General Population	○ = Mercury	□ = PCB	s	
Group 1 = Unlimited meals	Group 2 = 1 meal/v	veek Group	3 = 1 meal/n	nonth
•	•			

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/mont Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT (For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Den t see year n		Fish Size	Tris a cir	
Location	Species	(inches)	Contaminant	Group
Cicero Creek (upstream of Mo	orse Reservoir)			
Hamilton County	Carp	Up to 20		1
		20+		2
	Channel Catfish	24+		3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Clear Creek				
Monroe County	ALL SPECIES	ALL		5
Whitley County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
Crooked Creek				
Steuben County	Carp	23+		2
Deer Creek				
Carroll County	Carp	Up to 19		2
		19+		3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Smallmouth Bass	10+		3
Eagle Creek (upstream Eagle	Creek Reservoir)			
Boone/Marion Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 22	□ 0	2
		22+		3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 16		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Marion County downstream	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
Eagle Creek Reservoir to 10th	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
St.	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
Marion County 10th St. to	Carp	Follow state	Follow statewide rivers advice	
confluence with White River	Channel Catfish	17+		3
West Fork	Smallmouth Bass	14+		3
	White Sucker	All		3
Easterday Ditch				
Kosciusko County	Carp	Up to 23		2
		23+		3
East Fork of White Lick Creek	(
Hendricks County	Creek Chub	9+		3
•	Northern Hogsucker	11+		3
	Yellow Bullhead	10+		3
East Fork of White River				
Bartholomew County	Carp	Up to 18		1
Za. a. o.	'	18-23		2

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
East Fork of White River (Cor	nt.)			
Bartholomew County	Flathead Catfish	Up to 13		1
		24+		3
	Golden Redhorse	13+		3
Jackson County	Bigmouth Buffalo	18+		3
	Carp	Up to 18		1
		18-23		2
		23+		3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 14		1
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 13		1
	Golden Redhorse	14-16		3
		16+		4
	Silver Redhorse	22+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	13+		3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	19-26		3
		26+		4
Lawrence County	Channel Catfish	Up to 15		3
		15-21		4
		21+		5
	Freshwater Drum	10+		3
	Bigmouth Buffalo	Up to 18		3
		18+		4
	Flathead Catfish	10-16		3
		16+		4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 11		3
		11-14		4
		14+		5
	Longear Sunfish	3+		3
	River Carpsucker	15+		3
	Sauger	14+		3
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 14		3
		14-16		4
		16+		5
	Ownelling and Deem 1	Up to 15		4
	Smallmouth Buffalo	15+		5
	Spotted Sucker	17+		3
	Striped Bass	22+		4

General Population \bigcirc = Mercury \square = PCBs Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
East Fork of White River (Con	nt.)			
Martin County	Carp	Up to 23		3
		23+		4
	Channel Catfish	12-19		3
		20+		4
	Freshwater Drum	10+		3
	Longear Sunfish	3+		3
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 14		3
		14-16		4
		16+		5
	Smallmouth Buffalo	Up to 15		4
		15+		5
Dubois County	Carp	22-24		3
		24+		4
	Channel Catfish	19+		3
	Flathead Catfish	24+		3
	Longear Sunfish	4+		3
East Fork of Whitewater River	r			
Wayne County	Channel Catfish	12-16		3
		16+		4
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 9		1
East Fork of Wildcat Creek				
Howard County	Carp	Up to 23		2
		23+		3
Eel River (West Fork White Ri	iver Basin)			
Clay/Greene Counties	Channel Catfish	23+		3
	Sauger	18+		3
Eel River (Upper Wabash Rive	er Basin)		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Whitley/Wabash/Miami/Cass Co	ounties			
Consumption of fish from the Ed (Group 3) by the general popula Exceptions to this advice for the	ation and NO CONSUMPT			
	Bluegill	6+		4
	Carp	24+		4

General Population	○ = Mercury □	= PCBs
Group 1 = Unlimited meals	Group 2 = 1 meal/week	Group 3 = 1 meal/month
Group $4 = 1 \text{ meal/2 months}$	Group 5 = DO NOT EAT	

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Elkhart River				
Elkhart County	Rock Bass	9+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	17+		3
	White Sucker	16+		3
Elkhorn Creek				
Randolph County	Creek Chub	Up to 3		1
Elliot Ditch				
Tippecanoe County	ALL SPECIES	ALL		5
Fall Creek				
Hamilton/Madison Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
(Upstream of Geist Reservoir)	Carp	Up to 22		2
		22+		3
	Channel Catfish	24+		3
	Redhorse spp.	Up to 14		1
	Spotted Bass	Up to 12		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Marion County (Downstream Ge	eist Reservoir to Keysto	ne Ave.)		
	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 23		2
		23+		3
	Redhorse spp.	Up to 17		1
Marion County				
(Downstream Keystone Ave. to	confluence with White F	River West Fo	rk)	
	Carp	Up to 20		4
		20+		5
	Channel Catfish	Up to 18		3
		18-20		4
		20+		5
	Largemouth Bass	14+		3
Flatrock River				
Rush County	Longear Sunfish	All		1
Shelby County	Carp	22-23		2
	•	23+		3
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 18		1
	Longear Sunfish	All		1
Bartholomew County	Longear Sunfish	All		1
Galena River (South Branch)				
LaPorte County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		3
Graham Creek				
Jennings County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Great Miami River				
Dearborn County	Carp	16-20		4
		20+		5
	Channel Catfish	Up to 15		4
		15+		5
	Largemouth Bass	18+		3
	White Crappie	8-11		3
		11+		4
Hanna Creek	Carp	Up to 16		1
Union County		16+		2
Honey Creek				
White County	Largemouth Bass	20+	ПО	3
Indian Creek (Whitewater Basi	n)			
Union County	Carp	Up to 9		1
		9+	0	2
Indian Creek (Ohio River Valle	y)			
Harrison County	Flathead Catfish	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Iroquois River				
Jasper/Newton Counties	Carp	Up to 19		1
		28+		3
	Channel Catfish	Up to 18		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 15		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 12		1
Juday Creek				
St. Joseph County	White Sucker	17+		3
Kankakee River				
LaPorte/Lake/Newton Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	22+		3
	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Quillback	15+		3
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Silver Redhorse	20+		3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	22-28		3
		28-32		4
		32+		5
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Killbuck Creek	Carp	Up to 25		2
Madison County	-	25+		3
	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	Smallmouth Bass	Up to 13		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Kilmore Creek	Carp	Up to 12		1
Clinton County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
Kokomo Creek				
Howard County	ALL SPECIES	ALL		5
Laughery Creek				
Dearborn/Ohio Counties	Carp	All		2
Dearborn County	White Crappie	Up to 10		1
Little Blue River (Ohio Rive	r Basin)			
Crawford County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 23		1
	Channel Catfish	16+		3
	Freshwater Drum	18+		3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 10		1
		18+		3
	Sauger	14+		3
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Little Blue River				
Shelby County	Northern Hogsucker	11+		3
Little Calumet River				
Lake County	Carp	ALL		5
	White Sucker	Up to 11		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Porter County	Black Buffalo	All		3
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 22		3
		23+		4
	Flathead Catfish	All		3
Little Mississinewa River				
Randolph County	ALL SPECIES	ALL		5

General Population O = Mercury □ = PCBs

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

Page 11 (For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Little Pigeon Creek	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
Warrick County	Channel Catfish	17+		3
	Freshwater Drum	19+		3
	Largemouth Bass	11+		3
	Sauger	18+		3
Little Pipe Creek				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Little Salt Creek				
Lawrence County	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
Little Sugar Creek/East Fork	White River Basin			
Hancock County	Creek Chub	All		3
Little Sugar Creek/Walnut Fo	ork Sugar Creek to Sugar	Creek		
Montgomery County	ALL	ALL		5
Maumee River	Bigmouth Buffalo	20+		3
Allen County	Carp	Up to 20		4
		20-22		5
	Channel Catfish	14-16		3
		16+		4
	Freshwater Drum	All		3
	Largemouth Bass	9+		3
	River Redhorse	12-14		3
		14+		4
	Rock Bass	7-8		3
		8+		4
	Sauger	24+		3
	Shorthead Redhorse	14-16		3
	Chormoda reamone	16+		4
	Welleye			4
	Walleye	Up to 21		5
		21+		э
Middle Fork Wildcat Creek	Diagle Daylbarra	I In to 40		4
Tippecanoe County	Black Redhorse	Up to 10		1
	Carp	Up to 22	0 0	2
	0.11 0.11	22+		3
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 10		1
Mill Creek Fulton County	Creek Chub	Up to 5		1
Mississinewa River: Consur more than one meal per mont by the at-risk population. Exc	mption of fish from the Missi h (Group 3) by the general p	ssinewa River	NO CONSUM	ed to no
Randolph County	Carp	Up to 18		4
		18+		5
	Channel Catfish	Up to 15		4
		15+	_	5
	Green Sunfish	3+		5
	Quillback	15+		4
	Smallmouth Bass	14+	Ц	4

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Mississinewa River (Cont.)				
Randolph County (Cont.)	White Crappie	10+		4
	White Sucker	10+		4
Delaware County	Carp	21+		4
	Channel Catfish	21+		4
	Quillback	15+		4
	White Sucker	10+		4
Grant County	Carp	21+		4
	Channel Catfish	24+		4
	Flathead Catfish	17+		4
	Quillback	13+		4
	White Sucker	10+		4
Miami County	Carp	15-20		3
		20-25		4
		25+		5
Mud Creek				
Fulton County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 11		1
Muddy Fork of Sand Creek				
Decatur County	Black Redhorse	15+	0	3
·	Largemouth Bass	6-11		3
	· ·	11+		4
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
	Northern Hogsucker	6-10		3
	·	10+		4
	White Sucker	10-12		1
Muscatatuck River	Bigmouth Buffalo	26+		3
Jackson/Washington Counties	Carp	23+	0	3
- C	Channel Catfish	Up to 21		1
	Smallmouth Buffalo	23+	ПО	3
North Fork Salt Creek	Cindimodal Banaio	201		
Brown County	Carp	23+	0	2
Brown County	Longear Sunfish	All		1
North Fork Vernon Fork Musc	•	7311		ı.
Jennings County	Carp	20+	0	2
Jennings County		All		1
	Longoar Suntich			
Ottor Crook	Longear Sunfish	All		<u> </u>
Otter Creek Vigo County	Black Redhorse	14+		3
			0	

General Population	○ = Mercury	□ = PCBs
Group 1 = Unlimited meals	Group 2 = 1 meal/wee	ek Group 3 = 1 meal/month
Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months	Group 5 = DO NOT E	AT
(For women and children, plea	ase refer to the Guideli	nes on page 5.)

Page 12

Don't see your fi	ish or site listed?	ASSume	entisaGi	oup 2
Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Patoka River				
Dubois/Gibson/Pike Counties	Buffalo species	21+		3
	Carp	All		2
	Channel Catfish	Up to 14		1
	Carpsucker species	14+		3
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Wiper	25+		3
Pigeon Creek (St. Joseph Rive	er Basin)			
Steuben County	Carp	21-25		3
		25+		4
Pigeon Creek (Ohio River Bas	sin)			
Vanderburgh County	Channel Catfish	11-13		3
		14+		4
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 18		3
	Freshwater Drum	19+		3
Pigeon River				
LaGrange County	Hornyhead Chub	Up to 6		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
Pipe Creek (White River Basir	1)			
Madison County	Carp	All		3
	Channel Catfish	All		3
	White Sucker	12+		3
Pipe Creek Wabash Basin				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
Pleasant Run Creek				
Lawrence County	ALL SPECIES	ALL		5
Prairie Creek				
Boone County	Creek Chub	6-7		3
Richland Creek			_	
Monroe/Greene/Owen Counties		-	-	
Consumption of any fish fron more than one meal per mont CONSUMPTION by the at-risk population are:	h (Group 3) by the gener	ral populatio	n and NO	
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		2
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		2
Greene County from Newark Ro White River West Fork	oad near Solsberry in Gree	ene County to	its confluence	with the
Consumption of any fish fron more than one meal per week meal per month by the at-risk population are:	(Group 2) by the genera	l population	and limited to	one
•	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Rock Creek				
Huntington County	Carp	20+	0	2
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
Salamonie River				
Jay/Blackford/Huntington/	Carp	Up to 19		1
Wabash Counties		19+		2
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 11		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 11		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
	Spotted Sucker	Up to 10		1
	White Crappie	Up to 7		1
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1
Salt Creek Monroe County**	(tailwaters of Monroe Res	ervoir Dam to	Clear Creek)	
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16		4
		16+		5
	Striped Bass	12+		3
	Walleye	15-21		3
			_	
		21+		4
**This listing is based on limit from these waters may migrat	te from the confluence of C	ALL d that fish mig Clear Creek ar	urate. Fish not	5 sampled 1.3 miles
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrate south. Those water bodies ha Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek	ed data. It should be noted te from the confluence of C ave No Consumption advis onroe Reservoir Dam is pla	ALL d that fish mig clear Creek ar cories. Future anned for mor	rate. Fish not nd Salt Creek, sampling of th	5 sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted be from the confluence of C ave No Consumption advis onroe Reservoir Dam is pla Black Redhorse	ALL If that fish mig Clear Creek are cories. Future anned for mor	urate. Fish not nd Salt Creek, e sampling of th e comprehensi	5 sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrate south. Those water bodies had Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek	ed data. It should be noted te from the confluence of C ave No Consumption advis onroe Reservoir Dam is pla	ALL d that fish mig clear Creek ar ories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27	rate. Fish not nd Salt Creek, sampling of th	5 sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted the from the confluence of C ave No Consumption advis onroe Reservoir Dam is pla Black Redhorse Carp	ALL d that fish mig clear Creek ar ories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+	urate. Fish not nd Salt Creek, e sampling of th e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is plaased Black Redhorse Carp Longear Sunfish	ALL d that fish mig Clear Creek ar ories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4	rate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is planted as the Carp Longear Sunfish Northern Hogsucker	ALL If that fish mig Clear Creek ar cories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8	rate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is plant Black Redhorse Carp Longear Sunfish Northern Hogsucker River Carpsucker	ALL If that fish mig Clear Creek areories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12	rate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is plated as the Carp Longear Sunfish Northern Hogsucker River Carpsucker White Sucker	ALL If that fish mig Clear Creek areories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8	grate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 1
from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies ha Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is plant Black Redhorse Carp Longear Sunfish Northern Hogsucker River Carpsucker	ALL d that fish mig Clear Creek ar cories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8 10-12	grate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 3
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migral south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings Counties	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is plated as the Carp Longear Sunfish Northern Hogsucker River Carpsucker White Sucker	ALL If that fish mig Clear Creek areories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8	grate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 1
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migral south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings Counties	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is plated as the Carp Longear Sunfish Northern Hogsucker River Carpsucker White Sucker	ALL d that fish mig Clear Creek ar cories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8 10-12	grate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 3
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migrat south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings	ed data. It should be noted to from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisoroe Reservoir Dam is plated as the Carp Longear Sunfish Northern Hogsucker River Carpsucker White Sucker	ALL d that fish mig Clear Creek ar cories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8 10-12	grate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 1 3
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migral south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings Counties	ed data. It should be noted the from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisionroe Reservoir Dam is placed by the confluence of Carp Black Redhorse Carp	ALL d that fish mig clear Creek ar cories. Futurer anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8 10-12 12+	rate. Fish not and Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 3 4
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migral south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings Counties	ed data. It should be noted the from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisionroe Reservoir Dam is placed by the confluence of Carp Black Redhorse Carp	ALL d that fish mig clear Creek ar cories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8 10-12 12+	grate. Fish not nd Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 3 4
**This listing is based on limite from these waters may migral south. Those water bodies he Creek tailwaters below the Mo Sand Creek Decatur/Jackson/Jennings Counties	ed data. It should be noted be from the confluence of Cave No Consumption advisonroe Reservoir Dam is placed by the confluence of Carp Black Redhorse Carp	ALL d that fish mig clear Creek ar cories. Future anned for mor Up to 7 13-27 27+ Up to 4 Up to 8 Up to 12 Up to 8 10-12 12+ 21-25 25+	grate. Fish not nd Salt Creek, a sampling of the e comprehensi	sampled 1.3 miles e Salt ive result 1 2 3 1 1 1 3 4

General Population	○ = Mercury	= PCBs
Group 1 = Unlimited meals	Group 2 = 1 meal/week	Group 3 = 1 meal/month
Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months	Group 5 = DO NOT EAT	Γ
(For woman and shildren place	and refer to the Cuideline	0 00 0000 F \

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
South Fork Wildcat Creek				
Clinton/Tippecanoe Counties	Black Redhorse	13+		3
	Carp	Up to 18		2
		18-26		3
		26+		4
	Channel Catfish	19+		3
	Creek Chub	7+		3
	Golden Redhorse	11+		3
	Longear Sunfish	4+		3
	Rock Bass Smallmouth Bass	7+ 10+		3
	White Sucker	10+		3
Stony Creek	Write Sucker	12+	ш	<u>ა</u>
Hamilton County	ALL SDECIES	ALL		5
Stouts Creek	ALL SPECIES	ALL		э
Monroe County	ALL SPECIES	ALL		5
St. Jacob Birroy (Lake Frie Be	-iu)			
St. Joseph River (Lake Erie Bas Allen County	Black Crappie	9-11		3
Alleri County	ыаск старые	11+		4
	Black Redhorse	13-16	п	3
	Didok (Carlorse	16+		4
	Carp	Up to 20		2
	Channel Catfish	16+		3
	Golden Redhorse	12-13		3
	Coldon Roundloo	13+		4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 11		1
	Rock Bass	7-9		3
	RUCK Dass	7-9 9+	П	3 4
	Spotted Sucker	Up to 14	Ц	1
	White Crappie	Up to 11		1
St. Joseph County (downstream	Bluegill	Up to 7		3
Park to Indiana State Line at St.	2.00g	7+		4
Patrick's Park)	Carp	ALL		5
	Channel Catfish	All		4
	Chinook Salmon	Up to 28		3
		28+		4
	Largemouth Bass	14+		3
	Carpsucker species	Up to 19		4
	-	19+		5
	Redhorse species	ALL		5
	Rock Bass	8+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	10-14		3
		14+		4
	Steelhead	Up to 28		3
		28+		4

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
St. Joseph River (Lake Michiga	an Basin)			
Elkhart County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	25-28		3
		28+		4
	Channel Catfish	29+	ПО	3
	Northern Hogsucker	15+		3
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Redhorse species	17+		3
	Walleye	16+		3
	White Sucker	Up to 14		1
St. Joseph County (Baugo Bay	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Area)	Channel Catfish	Up to 22		3
		22+		4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 13		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 8		1
	White Sucker	Up to 14		1
St. Joseph County	Black Redhorse	16-18		3
		18+		4
	Bluegill	Up to 7		3
		7+		4
	Carp	Up to 20		4
	Channel Catfish	All		4
	Golden Redhorse	ALL		5
	Largemouth Bass	14+		3
	Quillback	18+		3
	Rainbow Trout (also	25-31		3
	known as Steelhead)	31+		4
	Shorthead Redhorse	15-19		3
	Chormoda reamores	19+	_	4
	Smallmouth Bass	9+		3
	White Sucker	14-16		3
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		2
St. Marys River	,	· · · ·		
Allen County	Black Redhorse	15+		3
7	Carp	Up to 20		3
	•	20+		4
	Channel Catfish	13-15		3
		15+		4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		3
	5	15+		4
	Silver Redhorse	17+		3
	White Sucker	11+		3
General Population	○ = Mercury	□ = PCE	Bs	

General Population

Group 1 = Unlimited meals

Group 2 = 1 meal/week

Group 3 = 1 meal/month

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months

Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Don't see your	fish or site listed?	? Assume	it is a Gr	oup 2
Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Sugar Creek (East Fork Whi	te River Basin)			
Hancock/Johnson/Shelby	Black Redhorse	9-16		1
Counties	Carp	Up to 24	0	2
		24+	0	3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 11		1
Sugar Creek, Walnut Fork				
Montgomery County				
Consumption of all fish in this limited to no more than one m per month by the at-risk popul	eal per week (Group 2) by	the general pop	oulation and o	ne meal
	Black Redhorse	Up to 14		3
		14+		4
Sugar Creek (Middle Wabas	h River Basin)			
Montgomery County - Upstrea	nm of I-74			
All fish upstream of I-74 are lo have been found to be much I Guidelines. Exceptions to this	ower in contaminants. Foll			s. They
	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Montgomery County - I-74 to S	State Road 32			
Consumption of any fish from meals per year (Group 4) by t population. Exceptions to this	he general population and I	NO CONSUMP		
	Black Redhorse	13+		5
	Channel Catfish	14+		5
	Freshwater Drum	13+		5
	Rock Bass	9+		5
	Smallmouth Bass	9+		5

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group		
Sugar Creek (Middle Wabash River Basin) (Cont.) Montgomery County - State Road 32 to Parke County including stream reaches along Shades and Turkey Run State Parks						
Consumption of any fish from to one meal per month (Group 3) risk population. Exceptions to	by the general population	and NO CO	NSUMPTION b			
	Black Redhorse	15+		4		
	Channel Catfish	Up to 13		2		
		20+		4		
	Flathead Catfish	23+		4		
	Rock Bass	All		2		
	Shorthead Redhorse	Up to 13		2		
		15+		4		
	Smallmouth Bass	19+		4		
Parke County to the Wabash R	iver					
Consumption of any fish from to one meal per week (Group 2) to population. Exceptions to this	y the general population a	and one mea				
	Black Redhorse	14+		3		
	Channel Catfish	13-20		3		
	·	20+		4		
	Freshwater Drum	16+		3		
	Sauger	17+		3		
	Smallmouth Bass	15+		3		
	Spotted Bass	15+		4		

General Population	○ = Mercury	□ = PCBs
Group 1 = Unlimited meals	Group 2 = 1 meal/wee	ek Group 3 = 1 meal/month
Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months	Group 5 = DO NOT E	AT
(For women and children, plea	ase refer to the Guideli	nes on page 5.)

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Tanners Creek				
Dearborn County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	19-21		2
		21+		3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 13		1
		17+		3
Tippecanoe River				
Kosciusko County (Osweg	o to State Road 15)			
, , ,	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	Carp	Up to 23		2
		23+		3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
Karada Orosto (Domina)	Warmouth	Up to 6		1
Kosciusko County (Downst	Bluegill	6+		3
		20-27		3
	Carp	20-27 27+		3 4
	Redhorse Species	16-18		3
		18+		4
Fulton County	Carp	Up to 24		2
		24+		3
Pulaski County	Carp	16-25		2
		25+		3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 4		1
Carroll County	Carp	21-22		2
		22+		3
Trail Creek				
LaPorte County	Brown Trout	18+		3
	Carp	Up to 23		4
		23+		5
	Rock Bass	10+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	14-19		3
		19+	_	4
	Walleye	18-27		3
		27+	_	4
Travers Ditch		<u> </u>		
Fulton County	Blacknose Dace	Up to 2		1
Unnamed Tributary of Ee				
Miami County	Creek Chub	Up to 3		1
				•

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Wabash River				
Adams/Wells Counties	Channel Catfish	21+		3
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 12		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Huntington/Wabash Counties	Blue Sucker	21-26		3
		26+		4
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 12		1
	White Bass	11-21		3
		21+		4
Miami/Cass/Carroll/Tippecanoe (upstream of Lafayette) Counties	Black Redhorse	19+		3
	Blue Sucker	21-26		3
		26+		4
	Channel Catfish	15+		3
	Sauger	13+		3
	Shorthead Redhorse	15+		3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	Up to 20		3
T		20+		4
Tippecanoe (downstream from Lafayette)/Fountain/Warren/	Bigmouth Buffalo	18+		3
Vermillion/Parke Counties	Blue Sucker	21-26		3
Tommony, and Countries		26+		4
	Carpsuckers	Up to 13		3
		13-19		4
		19+		5
	Channel Catfish	Up to 20		3
		20+		4
	Flathead Catfish	21+		3
	Paddlefish	34+		3
	Sauger	13+		3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	Up to 20		3
		20+		4
Vigo/Sullivan/Knox Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	21-24		3
=	J	24+	_	4
	Blue Sucker	21-26		3
	Dido Odokoi	26+	Ä	4
	Carpsuckers	17+		3
	Channel Catfish	13-22		3
	Challie Calisii			
	Flathead Catfish	22+		3
	riainead Cattish	∠1+		3

General Population O = Mercury □ = PCBs

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Wabash River (Cont.)	Freshwater Drum	16+		3
	Paddlefish	34+		3
	Sauger	13+		3
	Shovelnose Sturgeon	30+		3
	Striped/Wiper Bass	10-12		3
		12+		4
Gibson/Posey Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	21-24 24+		3 4
	Blue Sucker	21-26 26+		3 4
	Bluegill			1
		Up to 6		3
	Carpsuckers	17+		
	Channel Catfish	20+		3
	Flathead Catfish	21+		3
	Freshwater Drum	16+		3
	Paddlefish	34+		3
	Sauger	13+		3
	Shovelnose Sturgeon	30+		3
	Striped/Wiper Bass	10-12		3
		12+		4
	White Bass	11-21		3
		21+		4
Wea Creek Tippecanoe County	ALL SPECIES	ALL		5
West Fork of White River				
Randolph County	Black Redhorse	Up to 13		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	Up to 24		2
		24+		3
	Channel Catfish	14-16		3
		16+		4
	Longear Sunfish	5+		3
	Quillback	13-18		3
	0 " 10 :	18+		4
	Spotted Sucker	11-13		3
Delever Mark 19 19	Disab Dall	13+		4
Delaware/Madison/Hamilton	Black Bullhead	9+		3
Counties to Stony Creek in Noblesville	Bluegill	6+		3
	Channel Catfish	ALL		5
	Green Sunfish	6+		3
	Largemouth Bass	10-15		3
	0.3051	15+		4
	Quillback	13-18		3
	De dheare	18+		4
	Redhorse species	Up to 16		3
		16+		4
	Rock Bass	9+		3
	Spotted Sucker	11-13	_	3
		13+		4
	White Sucker	15+		3

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
West Fork of White River (Con	t.)			
	Bluegill	6+		3
Hamilton/Marion Counties from				
Stony Creek to Broad Ripple Dam	Channel Catfish	ALL		5
Dam	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14		3
		14+		4
	Longear Sunfish	All		3
	Quillback	13-18		3
		18+		4
	Redhorse species	Up to 16		3
		16+		4
	Rock Bass	9+		3
	Spotted Sucker	11-13		3
		13+		4
	White Sucker	15+		3
Marion County (Upstream of	Largemouth Bass	11-16		3
Broad Ripple Dam)		16+		4
Marion County (Downstream of	Black Bass species	11+		3
Broad Ripple Dam)	Bluegill	6+		3
	Carp	Up to 19		4
	•	19+		5
	Channel Catfish	12-17		3
		17+		4
	Flathead Catfish	13-15	ПО	3
		15+		4
	Redhorse species	Up to 16		3
		16+		4
	Carpsucker species	13-17		3
		17+		4
Morgan/Owen/Greene/Daviess/	Black Bass species	12+		3
Pike/Gibson Counties to the	Buffalo species	20+		3
confluence with the Wabash River	Carp	16-27		3
TOVE		27+		4
	Carpsucker species	16+		3
	Channel Catfish	12-20		3
		20+		4
	Flathead Catfish	Up to 16		3
		16-30		4
		30+		5
	Freshwater Drum	15+		3
	Sauger/Walleye	Up to 14	ПО	3
	- •	14+		4
	Spotted Sucker	11-13		3
		13+		4
	White Bass	14-15	ПО	3
		15+		4
General Population	O - Mercury	□ - PCF	1_	

General Population O = Mercury $\square = PCBs$ Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month
Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

(For women and children, please refer to the Guidelines on page 5.)

Borrt see your r				
Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
White River				
Pike/Gibson Counties	Bigmouth Buffalo	25+		3
	Channel Catfish	18+		3
	Flathead Catfish	16+		3
	Largemouth Bass	17+	0	3
	Quillback	13-18		3
		18+		4
	Smallmouth Bass	12+	0	3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	18-22		3
		22+		4
	Spotted Bass	9+		3
	Spotted Sucker	11-13		3
		13+		4
White Lick Creek				
Hendricks County	Channel Catfish	22+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	14+		3
Morgan County	Channel Catfish	22+		3
	Smallmouth Bass	12+		3
Whitewater River	l. Middle Fed. Males de Fe		`	
(Greens Fork, Martindale Cree			•	
Wayne/Fayette/	Black Redhorse	22+	0	3
Franklin/Dearborn Counties	Carp	19-25		2
	Channel Catfish	25+ 20+		3
				-
	Freshwater Drum Golden Redhorse	15+		3 1
		Up to 14		
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Northern Hogsucker	Up to 9		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 7		1
	Smallmouth Bass	Up to 10		
	White Sucker	Up to 10		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Whitewater River (West F	Fork of the East Fork)			_
Wayne County	White Sucker	Up to 7		1
Wildcat Creek				
Howard County (Upstream	of the Waterworks Dam in Ko	komo)		
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	Up to 21		3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 6		1
Howard County (Downstre	am of the Waterworks Dam in	Kokomo)		
	All Species	ALL		5
Carroll County	All Species	ALL		5
population and NO CONSt general population are:	the Wildcat Creek in Tippecand two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popul	ear (Group 4	l) by the gener	al
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y	ear (Group 4	l) by the gener	al
more than one meal every population and NO CONS	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popul Black bass species	ear (Group 4 ation. Excep	f) by the generations to this ad	al lvice for the
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popula Black bass species Carp	ear (Group 4 ation. Excep 10+	t) by the generations to this ad	al lvice for the 3 5
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popul Black bass species	ear (Group 4 ation. Excep	f) by the generations to this ad	al lvice for the
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popula Black bass species Carp	ear (Group 4 ation. Excep 10+	t) by the generations to this ad	al lvice for the 3 5
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popula Black bass species Carp Carpsucker	ear (Group 4 ation. Excep 10+ ALL 12-13	t) by the generitions to this ad	al lvice for the 3 5 3
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popul Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish	ear (Group 4 ation. Excep 10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22	t) by the generitions to this ad	al vice for the 3 5 3 3
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popula Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish Flathead Catfish	10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22 18+	t) by the generations to this ad	al vice for the 3 5 3 5 5 5 5 5
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popula Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum	10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22 18+	t) by the generations to this ad	al vice for the 3 5 3 5 5 5 5
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	two months or six meals per y UMPTION by the at-risk popula Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum Golden Redhorse	10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22 18+ 16+ 12-14	t) by the generations to this ad	3
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum Golden Redhorse Longear Sunfish	10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22 18+ 16+ 12-14 Up to 5	t) by the generations to this ad	3
more than one meal every population and NO CONSI general population are:	Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum Golden Redhorse Longear Sunfish Shorthead Redhorse	10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22 18+ 16+ 12-14 Up to 5 13+	t) by the generations to this ad	3
more than one meal every population and NO CONSt general population are: Tippecanoe County	Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum Golden Redhorse Longear Sunfish Shorthead Redhorse	10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22 18+ 16+ 12-14 Up to 5 13+	t) by the generations to this ad	3
more than one meal every population and NO CONSt general population are: Tippecanoe County	Black bass species Carp Carpsucker Channel Catfish Flathead Catfish Freshwater Drum Golden Redhorse Longear Sunfish Shorthead Redhorse White Bass	10+ ALL 12-13 Up to 22 18+ 16+ 12-14 Up to 5 13+ ALL	t) by the generations to this ad	al vivice for the 3 3 5 3 3 5 5 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5

General Population ○ = Mercury □ = PCBs

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

2008 Lakes and Reservoirs Advisory

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Adams Lake				
LaGrange County	Walleye	20+	0	3
	Yellow Perch	Up to 13		1
Atwood Lake				
LaGrange County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Ball Lake				
Steuben County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		1
	White Sucker	Up to 16		1
Big Turkey Lake				
LaGrange County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Blue Lake				
Whitley County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Brookville Reservoir				
Franklin/Union Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14		1
		15+		3
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Cagles Mill Reservoir (Cata	aract Lake)			
Putnam County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
,	Whtie Crappie	Up to 9		1
Cedar Lake	Carp	20+		3
Lake County	Channel Catfish	15+		3
Cedarville Reservoir				
Allen County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	All		2
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14		1
	White Crappie	Up to 11		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Center Lake				-
Kosciusko County	Black Bullhead	11-14		3
		14+		4
	Bluegill	7+		3
	Largemouth Bass	14+		3
Clear Lake				
Steuben County	Rainbow Trout	Up to 18		1
	Rock Bass	Up to 10		1
Dewart Lake				
Kosciusko County	Black Crappie	Up to 12		1
	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Northern Pike	30+	0	3
Dogwood Lake				
Daviess County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 8		1
	Warmouth	Up to 6		1
General Population	○ = Mercury	□ = PCB	s	

Group 1 = Unlimited meals

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months

Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

DII'S AUVISORY		F: 1 0:		
Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Dugger Lake				
Sullivan County	Catfish	All		3
Eagle Creek Reservoir				
Marion County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 21		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 17		1
Eagle Lake				
Noble County	Bluegill	Up to 5		1
	White Sucker	Up to 20		1
Fish (Plato) Lake		-		
_aGrange County	Golden Redhorse	Up to 18		1
,	White Sucker	Up to 19		1
Flint Lake				
Porter County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Warmouth	Up to 7		1
Fox Lake		<u>'</u>		
Steuben County	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
,	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Geist Reservoir				
Hamilton/Marion Counties	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Brown Bullhead	Up to 12		1
	Carp	22+		3
	Channel Catfish	22-27		3
	Onamior Camon	27+	_	4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 14		1
	Spotted Sucker	Up to 14		1
Greensburg Reservoir	Opolica Gacker	Op 10 14		ı.
Decatur County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Decardi County	Largemouth Bass	Up to 9		1
Criffy I also	Largemoun bass	Op 10 9		
Griffy Lake Monroe County	Largemouth Bass	11+	0	3
Harden Reservoir	Largemoun bass	117		3
Parke County	Plack Crannia	Lin to O		4
Parke County	Black Crappie Bluegill	Up to 8 Up to 6		1 1
		•		
	Carp	All		2
	Striped Bass	Up to 23		1
Hamilton Lake	D. 10 .			_
Steuben County	Black Crappie	Up to 13		1
	Brown Bullhead	Up to 11		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 15		1
Hardy Lake				
Scott County	Black Crappie	Up to 9		1
	Channel Catfish	Up to 22		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	Striped Bass	Up to 14		1
	Walleye	Up to 16		1
		22+	0	3

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Henderson Lake				
Noble County	Bluegill	5-6		3
		6+		4
	Carp	17+		3
Hominy Ridge Lake				
Wabash County	Largemouth Bass	12+	0	3
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Hovey Lake				
Posey County	Carp	30+		3
	Channel Catfish	17-19		3
		19+		4
	Flathead Catfish	17+		3
	Largemouth Bass	15+		3
	River Carpsucker	12+		3
	Smallmouth Buffalo	16-19		3
		19+		4
	White Bass	9-12		3
		12+		4
J. Edward Roush Lake				
Huntington County	Bigmouth Buffalo	Up to 16		1
	Carp	22+		3
	Channel Catfish	24-28		3
		28+		4
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Kunkel Lake				
Wells County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
Lake George				
Steuben County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
Lake James				
Steuben County	Northern Pike	20-36	0	3
		36+	0	4
Lake Lemon				
Monroe County	Black Crappie	Up to 7		1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Flathead Catfish	20+		3
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
Lake Maxinkuckee				
Marshall County	Channel Catfish	21+		3
	Walleye	23+	0	3
Lake Shafer				
White County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	23+		3
	Longear Sunfish	Up to 5		1
	River Carpsucker	Up to 17		3
		17+		4

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Lake Shipshewana				
LaGrange County	Carp	30+		3
Lake Wapehani				
Monroe County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
Lake Wawasee				
Kosciusko County	Bullhead	15+		3
Lake of the Woods				
LaGrange County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
Marshall County	Bluegill	Up to 9		1
	Carp	22+		3
Little Barbee Lake				
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Loomis Lake				
Porter County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
Loon Lake				
Whitley County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
•	Yellow Perch	Up to 9		1
Lower Fish Lake				
LaPorte County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
,	Channel Catfish	30+		3
	Walleye	18+	0	3
McClish Lake				
Steuben County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Marquette Lagoon				
Lake County	Bluegill	4-7		3
zano obanny	2.a0g	7+	_	4
	Largemouth Bass	12+		3
Mill Pond	_3.9004 2400			
Marshall County	Redear Sunfish	Up to 7		1
Mississinewa Reservoir	Nededi Guilloli	Op 10 7		<u>'</u>
Wabash County	Carp	20+		3
vvabasii Obuiity	Channel Catfish	18+		3
	White Crappie	Up to 10		<u> </u>
Monroe Reservoir	writte Grappie	Op 10 10		- 1
Brown/Monroe Counties	Pluogill	Up to 7		4
DIOWIT/IVIOTILUE COUTILIES	Bluegill	Up to 7		1 1
M	Carp	Up to 21		1
Morse Reservoir	Discoult	11-1-7		
Hamilton County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 21		1
	Golden Redhorse	Up to 18		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 17		1
	River Carpsucker	Up to 17		1
	White Bass	Up to 16		1
	White Crappie	Up to 11		1
General Population	○ = Mercury	□ = PCB	s	

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
North Chain Lake				
St. Joseph County	Channel Catfish	22+		3
	Walleye	20+	0	3
Olin Lake				
LaGrange County	Carp	All		2
	Rainbow Trout	Up to 15		1
Oliver Lake				
LaGrange County	Carp	All		1
Palestine Lake				
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	8+		3
	Largemouth Bass	12-15	□ 0	3
		15+		4
Patoka Reservoir	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
Dubois/Orange Counties	Carp	All	ПО	2
· ·	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16	0	1
Pike Lake		-1		<u> </u>
Kosciusko County	Largemouth Bass	11-13	0	3
Kosciusko County	zargomoum zaco	13+	0	4
	Walleye	14+		3
Pleasant Lake	vvalleye	141		
Steuben County	Bullhead	12+		3
Prairie Creek Reservoir	Dullrieau	12+	Ц	3
	-			
Delaware County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	Up to 19		1
		19+		2
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 11		1
	Smallmouth Bass	Up to 11		1
	Yellow Perch	Up to 7		1
	Walleye	Up to 14		1
	White Crappie	Up to 8		1
Reservoir 29				
Sullivan County	Bluegill	Up to 9		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 12		1
Rockville Lake				
Parke County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
•	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
Salamonie Reservoir		•		
Wabash County	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Carp	23+	0	3
	White Crappie	All		1
Simonton Lake	1.0kk.0			•
Elkhart County	Black Crappie	Up to 11		1
Limital County	Walleye	Up to 16		1
Skinner Lake	vvanoyo	Op 10 10		Ţ.
Skinner Lake	Plack Cranic	lin to 0		4
Noble County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 25		1
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 10		1
	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 11		1

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Starve Hollow Lake				
Jackson County	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Carp	Up to 25		1
	Green Sunfish	Up to 7		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Stone Lake				
LaPorte County	Black Crappie	Up to 11		1
Sylvan Lake				
Noble County	Black Bullhead	Up to 13		1
	Black Crappie	Up to 10		1
	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	Up to 28		3
	'	28+		4
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 12		1
	Northern Pike	Up to 28		1
	Walleye	Up to 18		1
	White Sucker	Up to 15		1
Tippecanoe Lake	540.101	10 10		•
Kosciusko County	Largemouth Bass	12+	0	3
Tucker Lake	Largomoun Dago	121		
Orange County	Yellow Bullhead	Up to 10		1
Orange County	Warmouth			1
Turtle Creek Reservoir	warmouth	Up to 7		1
	Diverill	lle te C		4
Sullivan County	Bluegill	Up to 6		<u>1</u> 3
	Carp	26+	Ш	
	Channel Catfish	Up to 11		1
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 6		1
Upper Fish Lake	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
LaPorte County	Warmouth	Up to 7		1
Winona Lake	_			
Kosciusko County	Bluegill	Up to 8		1
	Carp	24-26		3
		26+		4
	Largemouth Bass	12+		3
	Walleye	24+	□ 0	3
	White Bass	15-16		3
		16+		4
	White Sucker	19+		3
	Yellow Perch	Up to 8		1
Wolf Lake				
Lake County	Largemouth Bass	13-17		3
		17+		4
	White Bass	13-15		3
Worster Lake				
St. Joseph County	Black Crappie	Up to 8		1
	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Brown Bullhead	16+		3
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 11		1
General Population	○ = Mercury	□ = PCB	s	

General Population O = Mercury □ = PCBs

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

2008 Lake Michigan and Tributaries Advisory

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Grand Calumet River/Indian	a Harbor Canal			
Lake County	ALL	ALL		5
Lake Michigan				
(and tributaries except Grand	Black Crappie	7-8		3
Calumet River/Indiana Harbor		8+		4
Canal)	Bloater	10+		3
	Bluegill	8+	0	3
	Brook Trout	All		3
	Brown Trout	Up to 22		3
		22+	_	4
				
	Carp	ALL		5
	Channel Catfish	ALL		5
	Chinook Salmon	Up to 32		3
	ommoon oannon	32+	_	4
		021	_	
	Chubs	All		2
	Coho Salmon	All		3
	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16		3
		16+		4
	Lake Trout	Up to 23		3
		23-27		4
		27+		5
	Lake Whitefish	All		3
	Largemouth Bass	Up to 7*		3
	· ·	7+		4
	Longnose Sucker	20+		3
	Northern Pike	Up to 14*		3
		14+		4
	Pink Salmon	All		3
	Quillback	20+		3
	Rainbow Trout (also	Up to 22		2
	known as Steelhead)	22+	_	3
			_	

Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant	Group
Lake Michigan (Cont.)				
	Rock Bass	9+		3
	Silver Redhorse	25+		5
	Smallmouth Bass	16+		3
	Walleye	17-21		3
		21+		4
	White Sucker	15-23		4
		23+		4
2008 Ohio River Advisor				
	Carp	Up to 33		3
		33+		4
	Channel Catfish	14-19		3
		19-26		4
		26+		5
	Flathead Catfish	17-23		3
		23+		4
	Freshwater Drum	>13		3
	Largemouth Bass	13+		3
	Paddlefish**	All		3
	**Paddlefish has been added as a precaution due to elevated levels of PCBs that have been noted in preliminary tissue and egg samples.			
	Sauger/Walleye/	13-17		3
	Saugeye	>17		4
	Smallmouth Bass	13-15		4
		15+		5
	Spotted Bass	13+		3
	White/Striped/Hybrid	10-20		3
	Bass	20+		4
Conoral Population	O - Mercury	□ - PCRe		

General Population \bigcirc = Mercury \square = PCBs

Group 1 = Unlimited meals Group 2 = 1 meal/week Group 3 = 1 meal/month

Group 4 = 1 meal/2 months Group 5 = DO NOT EAT

Where can I get more information?

Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH)

If you have any questions or comments, please contact the ISDH Environmental Epidemiology Section at 317.351.7190, Ext. 253, or write:

Indiana State Department of Health Environmental Epidemiology Section 2525 North Shadeland Avenue, E-3 Indianapolis, Indiana 46219

To access the Fish Advisory online: http://www.IN.gov/isdhfca/

For more information on health risks of fish contaminants or to request a copy of this booklet, please call the ISDH at 317.351.7190, Ext. 253.

Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) www.idem.IN.gov/

For information on sources of contaminants in Indiana waterways and collecting and testing of fish, link to the IDEM Web site or call 317.232.8596.

Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) www.IN.gov/dnr/

For information on good places to fish in Indiana or the Fishing Rules and Regulations, link to the DNR Web site or call 317.232.4060

Indiana Fish Identification

White Bass - Single tooth patch on back of tongue, first stripe below lateral line not complete to tail

Hybrid Striped - Two tooth patches on back of tongue are joined, first stripe below lateral line complete to tail, stripes above lateral line usually broken

CATFISH

Channel Catfish - 24-29 rays in rounded anal fin, caudal fin is deeply forked, dark spots on sides

Blue Catfish - 30-35 anal fin rays, anal fin margin is straight, caudal fin is deeply forked

White Catfish - Caudal fin margin is nearly straight (slightly forked), no dark spots on sides

Bullhead Catfish - Caudal fin is straight

PERCH

Walleye - No spots on dorsal fin, dusky spot at rear of spiny dorsal fin, tip of lower caudal tail and anal ring are white

Sauger - 3 or 4 saddle shaped blotches on back and sides, spotted dorsal fin

SUNFISH

Bluegill - 5-9 vertical bars on sides, black opercula flat (ear) with no margin, dark spot at rear of dorsal fin

Black Crappie - 7-8 dorsal spines, random blotches on sides

White Crappie - 6 dorsal spines, black side markings from vertical bars rather than random spots

TROUT and SALMON

Rainbow Trout - Or steelhead: white mouth, teeth and gums; small black spots on back, sides, caudal and dorsal fins; caudal fin margin is square

Lake Trout - White mouth, teeth, and gums; some orange or red spots on sides, some spots enriched with light blue; caudal fin margin is square

Chinook Salmon - Or king salmon: teeth are set in dark gum; black spots on back and both lobes of caudal fin; 15-17 anal fin rays

To see pictures of these and other fish, visit http://fn.cfs.purdue.edu/anglingindiana/ and select "Fishes of Indiana" from the menu.

1.800.TIP.IDNR

Turn in a Poacher/Turn in a Polluter (TIP) is a joint effort between Hoosier outdoor enthusiasts and the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (DNR) to eliminate the illegal taking of Indiana's fish and wildlife and the polluting of Indiana's environment.

TIP offers rewards for information leading to the arrest of wildlife law violators. Citizens may report violators by calling the toll-free TIP number. Callers are not required to give their names or testify in court.

TIP offers a minimum reward of \$200 for information on cases involving big game and endangered species. For other cases, the minimum reward is \$100.

Free Fishing Information from DNR

The annual Indiana Fishing Guide, distributed by the DNR, provides anglers with information on general rules and regulations, where to fish, fish identification, record fish program, special regulations for Lake Michigan and the Ohio River and public access. A copy of the Fishing Guide is available at most bait and tackle stores, or you may contact the Division of Fish and Wildlife's Indianapolis office, IGC-W273, 402 West Washington Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204, 317.232.4080. Information is also available online at:

www.IN.gov/dnr/.





REDUCING MERCURY IN YOUR ENVIRONMENT

In an effort to reduce mercury in Indiana's lakes, rivers, and streams and their respective fish populations, the Indiana Department of Environmental Management (IDEM) created the Mercury Awareness Program (M.A.P.). The M.A.P. was created in partnership with Indiana Solid Waste Management Districts and several Indiana cities to allow residents to safely recycle their mercury-containing items. Listed below are common household items that can be recycled through the M.A.P. program. Remember, never put mercury in the trash, down the drain, or in a burn barrel.

Common household items that may contain mercury		
Mercury Thermostats	Replace with electronic thermostats Recycle old thermostats	
Mercury Thermometers	Replace with digital or alcohol (red bulb) Recycle old thermometers	
Elemental Mercury	Recycle elemental mercury	
Mercury Switches	Replace with mechanical or electrical switches Recycle old switches	
Batteries	Replace with mercury-free batteries Recycle old batteries	

For additional information on alternatives to mercury or the Mercury Awareness Program, visit our Web site at www.idem.IN.gov/your_environment/mercury or contact:

Kristin Brier IDEM

1.800.988.7901 kbrier@idem.IN.gov